



# Haryana Government Gazette

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No. 51-2018] CHANDIGARH, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 2018 (AGRAHAYANA 27, 1940 SAKA)

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## PART-I

### Notifications, Orders and Declarations by Haryana Government

#### HARYANA GOVERNMENT

#### ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING DEPARTMENT

#### Notification

The 27th November, 2018

**No. 10964(CFMS)-AH-4-2018/21597.**— The Governor of Haryana is pleased to notify the Bovine Breeding Policy to promote scientific breeding and development of Cattle and Buffaloes in the State. This policy will be subject to revision after every 10 years or earlier as deemed necessary by Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department, Haryana and the same is under:-

#### Bovine Breeding Policy-2018

#### 1.0 Objectives of Breeding Policy :

- (a) To conserve native breeds of cattle and buffalo by avoiding indiscriminate breeding.
- (b) To stop propagation of poor germplasm.
- (c) To increase the proportion of high yielding pure bred animals.
- (d) To phase out the low yielding non descript cattle and buffaloes.
- (e) To fix the minimum production standards (dam's yield) for breeding bulls of different breeds and species.
- (f) To ensure breeding soundness of all stud bulls.
- (g) To fix the level of exotic blood in cross breeding programme.
- (h) To bring entire livestock population under organized breeding through artificial insemination or natural service using sires of known pedigree and production performance.
- (i) To identify the scrub, stray and low genetic merit bulls and to keep them out of breeding programme either through castration or other legal means.
- (j) To evolve comprehensive breeding practices with an ultimate aim of fast genetic improvement of livestock vis-a-vis increased productivity per animal to ensure better returns to the animal owners.

(2009)

## 2.0 Selection of Stud Bulls :

2.1 Prior to inclusion of any bull in the breeding programme, it will be subjected to detailed examination by a qualified veterinarian to ascertain its breed characteristics (true to breed), breeding soundness and to determine its genetic merit based on production performance, in addition to its general health.

2.2 All breeding bulls will be tested for sexually transmitted diseases prior to their use and thereafter re-examined at regular intervals, at least once a year.

2.3 No bull will be used for more than 30 months and exotic bull for 25 months in a particular area to avoid any chances of inbreeding in the population.

2.4 Use of progeny tested bulls shall be the first choice in the breeding programme. Since the sufficient number of proven bulls are not available due to absence of elaborate progeny tested programme in the country, the bulls with high production potential such as HGM bulls produced under NDP-I or other similar programmes will be selected for use.

2.5 The minimum production standards for breeding bulls to be used for artificial insemination/natural service of various breeds are given as below. The production standards for other breeds not listed below will be the same as notified by Government of India.

Breed	Dam's best lactation Yield (Kg./305 days)
Murrah	3200
Haryana	2000
Sahiwal	3000
Gir	3000
Belahi	1500
Tharparkar	2600
Rathi	2000
Cross Bred (F2)	5000
Cross Bred (F1)	Same as for the respective indigenous breed.
Holstein Friesian	6000
Jersey	4000

2.6 Area Veterinary Surgeon and Supervisory Officers including Deputy Director of district would be required to ensure use of only quality bulls for breeding programme in their respective areas as per the minimum standards given above.

2.7 If frozen semen or a breeding bull is procured from other states of the country or abroad, it will be ensured that the genetic material is at least 30% higher than the minimum standards; prescribed above, with a prerequisite of disease free status of the bull(s), semen, herd and the area as per OIE guidelines.

## 3.0 Breeding Policy:

### 3.1 Buffalo Breeding

State being the home of 'Murrah' the best breed of buffalo in the world, selective (pure) breeding of Murrah and upgrading of non-descript as well as other buffalo population of the State not conforming to pure breeds would continue unchanged i.e. breeding with Murrah. The top 1 to 2 % of Murrah bulls, selected through performance recording, will be retained for use in the State.

### 3.2 Cattle Breeding

3.2.1 Selective (Pure) breeding of good quality indigenous cattle such as Haryana, Sahiwal, Belahi, Tharparkar, Gir etc will be carried out regardless of the area or district. However, in the urban areas, on specific demand by the owner(s), crossbreeding with Holstein Friesian / Jersey may be taken up / adopted.

3.2.2 Non-descript cattle shall preferably be upgraded by mating (A.I. + Natural Service) with quality bulls of indigenous cattle breeds.

3.2.3 Non-descript very low produced native and local cattle not conforming to any breed may be upgraded by crossing with Holstein Friesian or Jersey restricting / maintaining the level of exotic inheritance to 50% as crossbreds having exotic inheritance around 50% have better adaptation in the state under existing management and climatic conditions. However, in case of large organised farm / herds with better management practices, the exotic inheritance may be permitted above 50%.

3.2.4 Among the crossbred population the exotic level of inheritance will be maintained at 50% through "inter se" mating of F1 and further generations (cross bred x cross bred). However, in case of large organized farms, the limit (50%) of exotic inheritance limit will not be applicable.

3.2.5 Pure exotic animals will be bred with Holstein Friesian / Jersey (pure breeding) or subjected to back crossing with 50% exotic cross or indigenous breed to reduce the levels of exotic inheritance (if desired by the farmer).

3.2.6 In case, there are more than 1000 animals of any recognised native/exotic cattle breed frozen semen doses of that breed shall be made available on specific demand of the farmers of the State.

3.3.1 Natural Breeding / Semen of unregistered bulls shall be prohibited from the date of enforcement of Haryana Bovine Breeding Act.

3.3.2 In case semen of any bull belonging to some semen bank / organization is found to be sub-fertile through in-vitro / in-vivo test, then the use of semen of the same shall be banned and legal action shall be taken against the supplier / producer.

**Implementation:**

Veterinary Surgeon, Semen Bank Officer/ Sub Divisional Officer (A.H.) and Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry Department posted at the district and Haryana Livestock Development Board shall be responsible for effective implementation of the breeding policy in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

Chandigarh:  
The 27th November, 2018.

DR. SUNIL KUMAR GULATI,  
Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Haryana,  
Animal Husbandry & Dairying Department.